AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of the claims replaces all prior listings and versions of the claims in this application.

1-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently amended) A method for treatment of NF-κB-associated diseases which comprises administering to an animal an effective amount of a polynucleotide NF-κB chromosomal binding site decoy which antagonizes NF-κB-mediated transcription of a gene located downstream of a NF-κB binding site, wherein the polynucleotide comprises one or more oligonucleotides, each oligonucleotide comprising one or more ~~copy~~ copies of the ~~oligonucleotide~~ NF-κB binding site decoy, wherein the polynucleotide decoy is delivered by a polymeric vector.

12. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of[[;]] an ischemic disease, an inflammatory disease, and an autoimmune disease.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is an ischemic disease.

14. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of[[;]] a reperfusion disorder in ischemic disease, aggravation of a prognosis of an organ transplantation, aggravation of a prognosis of an organ surgery, a post-PTCA ~~restinosis~~ restenosis.

15. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of[[;]] a reperfusion disorder in ischemic heart disease, aggravation of a prognosis of a heart transplantation, aggravation of a prognosis of a heart surgery, and post PTCA ~~restinosis~~ restenosis.

16. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of[[;]] a cancer metastasis, a cancer invasion, and cachexia.

17. (Currently amended) A method of treating a ~~nuclear factor~~ NF-κB-dependent disease selected from the group consisting of immunological disorders, septic shock, transplant rejection, radiation damage, reperfusion injuries after ischemia, arteriosclerosis and neurodegenerative diseases, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of an oligonucleotide decoy comprising one or more copies of a NF-κB binding site, wherein the oligonucleotide decoy is delivered by a polymeric vector.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is an immunological disorder.

20. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is septic shock.

21. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is transplant rejection.

22. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is radiation damage.

23. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is reperfusion injury after ischemia.

24. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease arteriosclerosis.

25. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the nuclear factor-κB-dependent disease is a neurodegenerative disease.

26. (Original) The method according to claim 11 wherein the administering inhibits cell death and apoptosis in ischemic-reperfused myocardium.

27. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the administering inhibits apoptosis in ischemic-reperfused brain, thereby reducing neuronal cell death in stroke.

28. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11 wherein the administering inhibits apoptosis in the failing heart, thereby reducing apoptosis and cell death in congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathy.

29. (Currently amended) A therapeutic method comprising treating non-aortal procedural vascular trauma comprising administering to a mammal, subjected to the procedural vascular trauma, an effective protective amount of an oligonucleotide decoy, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof comprising one or more copies of a NF-κB binding site, wherein the oligonucleotide decoy is complexed with a polymeric delivery vector.

30. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the polymeric vector is selected from the group consisting of polyhydroxylamidoamines, cyclodextrin-based dendritic macromolecules, 1,3-dipolar addition polymers, and carbohydrate-containing biodegradable polyesters.

31. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the polymeric vector is selected from the group consisting of polyhydroxylamidoamines, cyclodextrin-based dendritic macromolecules, 1,3-dipolar addition polymers, and carbohydrate-containing biodegradable polyesters.

32. (New) The method according to claim 29, wherein the polymeric vector is selected from the group consisting of polyhydroxylamidoamines, cyclodextrin-based dendritic macromolecules, 1,3-dipolar addition polymers, and carbohydrate-containing biodegradable polyesters.